ROSINA'S APOLOGY

ROSINA'S APOLOTA.

BY JULIA CAREY REPRINTED Flown 'I was wrong, my feither,
I wen it to my kneer.
I den it to my kneer.
I'd rather die—much rather—
Than such a sire displease.
For skill 'I've found you gentle.
To all my wayward willing.
And with love the most parvilla.
I know your good heart briant.

But hear ere you condemn me.
And judge me not in wrath

And page in the condense me, Oh, cold will be my path. You know not my temptation—How flattered, how pursued—No girl in all creation.

Like me was ever wood.

Twas not his handsome features— His grace and style unfold (Though Fats still sets rough natures in forms of choicest mods); Twas not his curled hair, glossy And black as an ectipes. Nor the brown markacha, so flowsy. Which fringed his orimson lips.

More than these altogether,
Though these their portion bors,
in fair or wintry weather,
The clother of SMITH he FOTE;
Such suits as young Adonis
Might proudly wear and smile—
The kind of garments known as
SMITH BROTHERS LATEST STREET
REAS One Price Winders and Residence

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, No. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton et., New York.

SPRING HATS-BIRD, No. 49 Nasqau-st.-The readard and other styles of GENTLEMEN'S HATS are now read to which the attention of our customers and the public is respec-billy layited. Bird, No. 42 Nassaust.

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE-Mr. ABREN-

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE—Mr. ARREN-Masers. S. C. Berring & Co.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th inst., my stews, No. 56 Maidenlane, with my stock of mer-chandise, was emirely destroyed by fire. My lows, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Fateut Champlon Safes, which preserved on injured my meet valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, there being eighteen home exposed to a way evers and correling flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusked to a vanii in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours. Charles Arrenaged. sh for, were intrusted to a value to the short of the sho

"We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACRIME for family use."
Office No. 348 Broadway, New-York. [N. Y. Tribuse.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-SEWING MACHINES-PRICE \$12 TO \$30 .-

ENGLISH COLLARS and new patterns NECK Ties, opened This Day; also, Garrote Scarys, Byron Col Lars, and Guvot Sespenders, wholesie of retail. Ira Perrot & Son, No. 61 Nassaust.

LOOK!!!-Low prices for CARPETS!!!-100K: : :—LOW prices for CARLES.
1760, 500 works for English Carpeting at a tremmedous reduction.
English Valver Carpets 9/, 10/, and 11/ por yerd!
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Beautiful Induate Carpets 6/, 4/, and 5/ per yard!
Ott. Clove 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard!
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DIARRHEA CORDIAL,
Sold by GERRET NORTON, No. 451 8th-av., and by druggist-POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

## New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. bearibers, in sending us remittences, frequently omit to men-tion the mans of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

menuous use name of the Post Office and Make.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writes—not mesessally for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Our local columns again teem with the details of violence and crime. Pat McLaughlin, a notorious ruffian, was shot by a fellow-ruffian on Friday night, at an unlicensed rum-shop in Howard street. If these dangerous villains will confine their assas. sinutions to their own gang, there will be few tears shed over the victims. On Saturday night a gain bling house in Canal street was broken up, and fourteen persons arrested, of whom ten escaped from the Fifth Ward Station House. Yesterday the proprietor . he den broken up on Friday night in Lispens street was arrested. An alleged attempt at assas tion took place in Wall street on Saturday. At to these, two alleged cases of arson, the discovery of three bags full of human remains fively chopped up, an elopement, and the

case of the Union Bank defalcation, and we have a most painful record of the sins and follies of the

Metropolis.

The steamship Arabia arrived with three days later intelligence from Europe on Saturday moraing. The members of Parliament in the Derby Ministry had all been reelected without oppositions A Lordon Committee to organize the opposition to a Conspiracy bill had been formed. A "Great Exhibition" in 1861 was talked of. Persons alleged to be parties to a vast conspiracy in France had been agrested in the departments. The Prussian Regency question had not been definitively settled. The Danish Ministers had withdrawn their resignations. Cornth had been laid in rains by a violent earthquake, which killed thirty persons. Cotton had slightly advanced, but the market closed on the 6th at the Canada's quotations. Consols stood at 963 @ 963.

Mr. Regent Caihoun has been moved by the dire extremity of the Lecompton fraud to issue a bulletin rejecting the return from Delaware Crossing, and thereupon returning the Free State Legislative ticket from Leavenworth County. It is understood that this insures a Free State majority in the Calhoun-Lecompton Legislature, should that body ever be required to meet. This procismation is directly in the teeth of Calhoun's declaration that he would make no decision until he should have returned from Washington to Kansas. Bu necessity breaks the strongest resolutions.

The Regent says nothing about the result on the State Ticket, nor for Member of Congress. He has assured many persons that, no matter wha might be the result as to the Legislature, the Democratic [Pro-Slavery] ticket for Congress and State Officers was certainly elected. But, since he is in the way of making concessions, and his for ture looks squally, we trust he will be pressed to declare the result on State Officers as well. There is no knowing how honest such a man might be on compulsion; and, though there is little danger now that his declaration will prove of any sort of consequence, it is wise to be prepared for even an improbable contingency.

In Congress, on Saturday, the SENATE laid on the table a report and resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, respecting our relations with China. Messrs. Foot, Simmons, Bright and Wilson spoke on the Kansas question, and Mr. Stuart obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The HOUSE went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Speeches on Kansas affairs, and questions connected therewith, were made by Mesars. Farmsworth, Mayuard, Waldron, Giddings, in the present contest, of which there right on the people to after the Constitution will

Barkadele, Colfax, Adram, Searing, Wright, Morse and 8m th.

The new British Premier, in the speech in the House of Lords in which he undertook to define his position, referred, among other things, to the pending Chinese or Cautonese war, "if war it can be called;" at all events, "operations going on in "that part of the world." That war he designated as "unfortunate"-certainly about the mildcet term which he could have employed to describe it with any regard to its true character-" unfor-" tunate in its origin if not in its consequences;" a war "inadvertently entered upon "-another very mild phrase-but which, having been entered upon, he cordially rejoiced in the success of; first, because, as he insists, the British nation had "ample " cause of complaint if not of quarrel with China;" and secondly, because he thinks he ares in the late successes of the British arms an opening toward the conclusion of peace.

Whatever causes of complaint the British might have had against the Chinese, it is very certain that they are but as the merest dust in the balance compared with the causes of complaint, and not merely of complaint, but of indignation and hatred, of quarrel and war, which the Chinese have against the British. The sele ground of complaint on the part of the British or other outside barbarians against the Chinese is a want of hospitality on their part, a refusal to permit foreigners to enter the walls of their cities, and especially of Canton, or to travel and reside at their pleasure throughout the empire. The Chinese, on the other hand, are unfortunately able to allege against the British. and the other foreigners who visit China, that a chief object of their coming thither is to enrich themselves by smuggling opium into the country in violation of the laws and to the ruin of the health and morals of the unfortunate persons who are seduced into the use of it.

So long as this opium trade constitutes so large share of the total European commerce with China; so long as it is sustained and substantially carried on by the British Government itself as an aid to its Indian revenue, it is absurd to expect that Europeans. and especially the British, can be anything better in the eyes of the disciples of Confucius than "foreign devils," or that any progress can be made toward reconciling the Chinese to familiar and friendly intercourse. If the trade which these foreign visitors are so anxious to extend were one of which the benefits were mutual, considering the intelligence of the Chinese and their aptitude for traffic, there would be a fair prospect for coming to an understanding with them. But so long as their tea and their silks and their silver shall be drawn away in exchange for a pernicious and poisonous drug, who can wonder that the Chinese Government and the Chinese mandarins continue resolutely hostile to any extension of this disadvantageous and disastrous traffic, or to any closer relations with persons who present themselves to the Chinese in this detestable character?

The first step toward a good understanding with the Chinese and the opening of an extended intercourse with them must be the abolition of the opium trade-a thing so much the more within the power of the British, as the chief production of this drug is a monopoly of the British Indian Government. This opium trade has very much the same relation to the general trade with China that the African slave-trade had and has to the general trade with Africa. So long as the slave trade flourished, under the encouragement and support of the British Government (as the opium trade now does), so long it effectually prevented the growth of any legitimate and mutually beneficial commerce with Africa. Since the legal and, to a great extent, actual sholition of that disgraceful traffic, an extensive and rapidly-increasing general trade has sprung into existence along the African coast, and there is every reason to expect that, in the case of China, a similar result might follow the suppression of the opium trade.

If the British wish the Chinese to change their policy in the direction of humanity, friendliness and good neighborhood, why not begin with giving them an example which, in exciting their gratitude, ight perhaps stimulate them to emulation? If the British Government desire to obtain free access to the Chinese ports and cities for the purposes of lawful, honorable and mutually beneficial traffic, why not offer to the Chinese, by way of equivalent and inducement, a stipulation to put a stop to the growth of opium in India for the purpose of being smuggled into China ! Let Lord Derby take this decided step, and we apprehend he would find in it what he professes in his speech to be in search of, "safe and henorable," and we must add lasting peace, with the least possible delay," and a restoration of the benefits and advantages of commercial intercourse," on a much more solid asis than they have hitherto occupied.

With ut some such inducement to negotiation on he part of the Chinese, we do not see how the coupation of Canton is to have any more effect on the court of Pekin, or the Cantonese, than the blockade of that city had during the year or so of its continuance; or than its bombardment appears to have had upon the Chinese officials, who, when taken by the British troops, were found quietly eating their breakfasts, with entire nonchalance, it would appear, either as to the past or the future. The attempt to rule the city by giving to the Chinese Imperial Governor and Tartar General two or three British officers as assessors, would seem to be likely to go a good way toward defeating the very object of the occupation, for it will afford color to the idea, which the mandarins will be ant to diffuse, that no change of authority has taken place, and that Canton is as much Chinese as ever.

The latest accounts from Mexico do not present the state of affairs in that country as much changed. Zuloaga still held the capital and the surrounding districts, while by far the larger number of the States recognized the Constitutional Government under Juarez, which, for greater security, had transferred itself from Guanajuato to Guadalajara. The Constitutional leaders, among whom are many of the most experienced and distinguished generals, appear to have adopted the policy of acting on the lefensive. They had an army of 6,000 mea intrenched at Celaya, forty miles north-west of Guansjuata, against which Zuloaga had detached a force of about equal strength; but the expected battle had not yet taken place. Other encounters, however, had occurred in different parts of the Republic, in which the Constitutionists seem generally to have had the advantage. Zuloaga is chiefly dependent for money on the clergy, who are obliged to make him large advances. In fact, the struggle now going on in Mexico differs but very little from that which every country has gone through, where s large part of the land has passed into the possession of the clergy. Should they be defeated

scens to be a fair prospect, it is probable that Mexico may be abje to catabian internal quiet without the aid of that external assistance which some seem so anxious to proffer her. At all events, it seems pretty certain that the Mexican Church, in one way or another, must soon see the end of her accumulated wealth. It would appear to be very questionable whether the clergy will gain enough from the repeal of the laws of which they complain-even if that repeal should standto compensate for the large expenses which must be incurred for the support of Zoloaga and his army. As a mere question of policy, it would seem to be better to take the credit or generously and patriotically giving up to the nation a certain portion of their property, than to spend the same amount in attempts, and most likely after all fruitless attempts, to resist any change.

A bill has been submitted to the Assembly which proposes to require every Member of the Legislature to be a resident of the District from which he is elected. We earnestly hope this bill may be defeated. It has not one redeeming feature. It will tend to raise questions of residence and provoke needless contests of seats. It imposes a qualification for office unknown to the Constitution. and which has no foundation in reason. If the gentleman who submits this bill were required to choose his assistants in his extensive business from among the residents in the Ward or district in which that business is prosecuted, he would doubtless consider this a most irrational and damaging exaction, and there is no reason why a constituency hould not enjoy equal liberty with himself. If it be urged that none but a resident can fully comprehend and sympathize with the local wants of a particular district, the ready answer is that this is an argument which should be addressed to the electors, and to which they will always accord all the weight it deserves. But it is quite wrong that a legislator of eminent capacity should be kept out of his proper sphere simply because the residents of his particular locality are of adverse politics to his, or personally prejudiced against him. If a district in our City should see fit to send ex-President Fillmore, or Gov. Seymour, or Gov. Hunt, to Congrees, deeming his experience and influence such as render him more useful there than any of her residents, there should be no legal impediment to the gratification of such a laudable preference. We trust the narrowing dectrine proposed at Albany will be emphatically voted down.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUSE.
Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON Saturday, March 20, 1858. Mr. Frote of Vermont has made a most able and eloquent speech against Lecompton. It was delivered without notes, and in a very animated, impressive manner, and gave a vivid picture of the outrages which the people of Kansas had had perpetrated upon them. He warmly vindicated them from the President's charge of rebellion. If they were rebels, the men of '76 were rebels. He gloried in such rebellions, and hoped the men of Kansas would stand firm in defense of their rights, making no unworthy concessions, and preferring to die martyrs rather than live slaves. He gave an admirably clear exposition of the pretended submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote, pronouncing it a deliberate swindle, and declaring that the President insulted the intelligence of the American people by saying that it had been submitted. Thanks to Gov. Walker, the people sub sequently had an opportunity to vote upon Le-

mejority. Mr. Green here undertook to question some of Mr. Foote's statements, but was promptly silenced

compton, and had rejected it by an overwhelming

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1858. It is the general impression here that no better speech than Mr. Foote's has yet been made n the Kansas question. Certainly none more effective in delivery.

In the evening session, Sesator Wilson spoke for early three hours, and made the best speech he has ever made. It was chiefly a reply to Gov. Hammond, defending the mechanics and laborers of the North from the charge of being white slaves. He said that he was the son of a laborer, and had been the greater part of his life a laborer himself. He could not sit silent while the working class was reviled and misrepresented. He eloquently described the manliness, thrift, good conduct and intelligence of the working men of the North, and showed, by an overwhelming array of evidence, that their condition was superior to that of the non-slaveholding whites at the South, and even to that of the majority of slaveholders.

Mr. Wilson's speech is the forty-fifth in this de bate, the greatest debate in our history.

Mr. Douglas will speak to-morrow if he is able o stand. He is very ill to-day, but is resolved to be heard. Messrs Fitch and Green will reply.

Mr. Broderick also will speak. The Senate will probably sit till night. It will not be possible o come to a vote before Tuesday.

The Kansas debate in the House was very animated, and was protracted till 9 p. m. Very good anti-Lecompton speeches were made; in general, it a speeches were made by Lecomptonites. The best was made by Mr. Barksdale, who, at the close, called upon Mr. Schuyler Colfax to reply to bi charges against the Republicans.

Mr. Colfax instructiately took the floor and replied with great vigor for an hour, in a speech containing more new points than any yet made in the discus sion. Much of it west over ground untouched by other speakers. His analysis of the objectionable features of the Lecompton Constitution itself wa peculiarly striking.

The National Convention of Artists met on Sat urday, at the Smithsonian Institute. The President is Rembrandt Peale; Vice-Presidents, J. R. Lambdin, H. K. Brown, John Cranch; Secretary, W. D. Washington; Treasurer, J. M. Stanley.

Committees were appointed to report resolutions to prepare business for the Convention, which meets again to-morrow. Forty or fifty artists were present.

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, March 21 1858.

The Serate meets to-morrow at 10, and will hardly get to a final vote under twelve hours. Mr. Stuart begins the debate, and five speeches are expected by Mesers, Bayard, Douglas, Dixon, and, erhaps, Broderick and Green, who will close Then will commence voting on amendments. A multitude will be offered. Minnesota and Kansas may be tacked together, but this is not yet decided: and Pugh's amendment, pretending to confer the

be engratted. No other is now intended to be adepted by the Administration side.

The majority will depend on the attendance Mr. Davis says that if a vote be taken by daylight, he will be present. Mesers Reid and Bates cannot, Mr. Thempson of Kentucky is generally absent, but, if present, will neutralize the vote of Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Allen of Rhode Island is exercised about his instructions to oppose the Constitution. The following is the division anticipated with

these qualifications: these qualifications:

Fore-Meens Allen, Rayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Binler, Bright, Brown, Chy, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hanmend Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.) Folkson (Fenn.), Jones, Kvanedy, Mallory, Mason, Flerce, Polk Schoeltan, Sideri, Thomson (N. J.), Toombs, Wright, Yules, S. Avje-Messrs, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolitte, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hase Hamin, Harlan, Kinz, Pugn. See and Simmons, Stoart, Sunner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson-St.

Absent, probably, Bates, Davis, Reid, Thomp-

009 (Ky.). Mr. Secretary Thompson received a letter from Gov. Denver, on Friday, stating that he would soon answer Calhoun's request concerning the Delaware Crossing returns, but recommending a declaration of the result of the Legislature on the evidence communicated by him a mouth ago to the Department. This was one reason of Calhoun's publication; another was a hope that it would make diversion favorable for the Administration. The practical effect is prejudicial, it being unsatisfactory o the South, and unacceptable to the North on account of the suppression of the result as to State officers.

The six Southern Americans stand firm in the House, and are strengthened in their purpose by renal imputations. Mr. Horace F. Clark's friends now state authoritatively that he will vote against Lecompton. His speech in opposition is ready. Messrs. Pendleton and Burns (Ohio) want amendments. The Administration leaders despond of success, and almost concede their defeat. They express vague hopes of recruiting their forces in the West, but cannot name their men. They claim orly 116 votes at the White House.

When the President gets tranquilized he will nominate Mr. Cadwalader as Judge for Judge Kane's vacancy, over a host of hungry applicants.

Mr. Caruthers is expected here in time to vote for Lecompton.

Mr. Marshall will make a speech whenever the bill comes from the Senate, and will perhaps pro pose a week's debate. The Southern Americans propose, if absolutely necessary, to kill the bill, but prefer, and will probably adopt, Mr. Crittenden's amendment, returning it to the Senate for elaughter by the Administration side, putting the responsibility there of making Lecompton superior to the popular will.

Mr. Maynard has said that if Minnesota be tacked to Kansas he will vote negatively; and other Southern members proclaim a similar purpose if Mr. Pugh's smendment be attached. All signs conspire sgainst Lecompton worse than heretofore.

In the Journal of the Lecompton Convention, submitted to the Select Committee of the House, several closing pages were missing, which Mr. Stephens says will be supplied. So the Constitution came here upon a mutilated record.

To the Associated Press.

The Republican majority of the Select Committee Fifteen, by Mr. Morrill, will now publish their report, as that of the minority has been spread before the pubic and that of Mr. Harris is in type.

They allude to the protracted struggle from which their appointment arose, and declare that the assumption on the part of the majority that the record is complete, like the refusal to submit the Constitution of Kansas to a full and fair vote of the people, is a confession that a thorough investigation would prove fatal to the extraordinary document.

The President's messages, the report of the majority, and the conduct of John Calhoun are treated at length. The pledges of submission on the part of the Nebrasks-Kansas advecates, the President, and so down to the "Union," ets., also claim their attention. They say that their wanton violation is denounced as Punic faith.

The whole series of alleged frauds is set forth in chronological order. The illegality and irregularity of the Lecompton Constitution from the beginning are set forth by a long array of facts, step by step. Their propositions are as follo

We claim that this Convention could not make a valid Constitution

valid Constitution,

"I. Because, whatever inherent power the people may possess, Congress refused all legal au herity to the Territorial Legislature to call the Convention, though urged by President Pierce.

"2. Because the Legislature which created it was itself the creature of fraud and foreign invasion, and that this usurpation was never consummated by the acquiecesnee of the people.

"3. Because the act of that Legislature, passed Feb. 19. 1857, to 'provide for taking a census and the

Feb. 19, 1857, to 'provide for taking a census and the election of delegates to a Convention,' was never fairly executed. The census was incomplete, the regtry was incomplete, the apportionment was incom-plete, and the number of delegates assembled was "4. Because through the referious apportionment

the threatened exclusion from the polis unless coupled with the payment of a tax to support a government imposed upon them by high-handed outrages, through lack of all confidence of protection at the pol s from violence and france, the majority did hot ard could not participate in the election of delegates, and it was therefore composed of a mere faction entitled to no report. Because the most noted delegates pledged

rejection of the people—thereby securing their elec-tion—and afterward betrayed their trust, and did no so submit the Constitution.

'6. Because it is not in fact the work of a majority

of the Convention

of the Convention.

"7. Because the legislative, judicial and executive powers conferred upon John Cathoun transcended the power of the Convention, and there exercise was entirely illegal, and therefore null and void." The proofs that the Constitution is neither " accept

able" nor "satisfactory" to the people of Kansas are exhibited. The fact of its utter rejection on the 4th of January is earnestly claimed to be the only legal thing about it. The report closes as follows:

about it. The report closes as follows:

"The stater ents made in the report are founded upon ficial documents and conceded facts; but if any should be disputed we fearlessly challenge such an investigation as will put their accuracy to the severest test. There is no scrutiny that we do not court, as there is no truth that we dot seek. The whole purpose of the Committee having been thwarted by the refusal of the majority to enter upon a full and fair investigation. We subout that the facts already process are tion, we submit that the facts already proven are enough to establish the positions we maintain to the allest extent. "1. That an investigation ought to have been had

a Committee, with the power and disposition to and for persons and papers.

2. That the President has been misinformed and "2. That the President has been misinformed and badly advised 'in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. Though he says 'a great delusion seems 'to pervade the public mind,' it is quite apparent that the public might with greater justice say, 'than thy-self behaldest not the beam in thine own eye."

3. That in proportion as Congress has relaxed its power over Territories, that of the Executive has in the proportion as a supplied to the same of the s

and that all difficulties cannot be removed until Congress shall resume its entire Constitutional 4. That the maligned Topeka Constitution was

"4. That the maligned Topeka Constitution was the act of the preple of Kausas, accords now more with the will of the people than any other, and is more entitled to the respect of Congress.

"5. That the plighted faith of the nation was pledged to the people of Kansas that any Constitution which might be made should be submitted by its framers to them for their approval or disapproval, and this has not been done.

"6. That there is not unimpeachable evidence to them for the respective provides the constitution presented by John Calbonia.

show that the Constitution presented by John Calhoun is an identical copy of the one agreed upon by the Lecempton Convention before it adjourned.

"7. That the Lecompton Constitution was illegal in its inception, and, therefore, void if this were not so, through the action of the Territorial Legislature, the

seople have been enabled fairly and legally to vote for

or against it, and have simpa stically rejected it.
"Not doubting the sizecrity of the President, when he says that "domestic peace will be the happy consequence" of the immediate admission of Kansas into requence" of the immediate admission of Assassisto, the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, we are jet constrained to say that, in our deliberate judgment, the President over-estimates the decitity of the nation, and particular y that of the people of Kazass.

D. mestic peace cannot be obtained by trampling down the rights of any portion of the people. The measure is not expedient even if it were just, but it is

learly wrong.

The idea that Kansas must be admitted, in order to the idea that Kansaa must be admitted, in order to satisfy the States "where Slavery is recognized," that it is not the fixed purpose to admit no more Slave States into the Union, is even less tolerable. It will be time enough to raise that question when a Slave State offers itself for admission. To force a Free State into the Union, as a Slave State, will test the question more keenly than may be desirable, and the project should be dismissed as a dangerous experiment. Signed by

ment. Signed by

"HUNTIN S MORBILL."

EDWARD WADE.

"HENRY ENNETT.

"JAMES BUFFINTON."

The report of the Select Committee of the House in the case of Matteron is prepared, and will probably be made to-morrow. The majority think the House has no jurisdiction to punish a member for anything known to his constituents at the time of his election. Mr. Curtis, a member of the Committee, discents as to the question of jurisdiction, but holds that this is not a case, as it now stands, for its exertion.

Mr. Matteson submitted a written defense, and effered to prove all his statements, but the Committee decided that they had no power to send for persons and papers. Among the papers shown to the Committee was one from Dr. Hall of this city, saying, in reply to a note from Matteson: "At the time of your lesignation of your seat in the last Hoise you were "suffering from a severe and dangerous attack of the "National Hotel disease, and my opinion is that you in said have been oblired to resign your life, had you National Hotel disease, and my opinion is that you would have been obliged to resign your life, had you

not resigned your seat.

Mr. Douglas continues quite ill, and from present redications it is thought probable that he will bunable to address the Senate to-morrow for more than

## XXXVIA CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 20, 1878. Mr. BAYARD (Del.) from the Committee on For-eign Affairs, submitted a report and resolutions rela-tive to matters between the United States and China.

Laid on the table.

Mr. FOOT (Vt.), carnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution, the creature he said of a lorg series of frauds, outrages, and unmitigated racellty. It was a question rising far above party, one in which he was willing to strike hands with, conservation here. vative, honorable men of all parties both North and

Referring to the Lecompton Constitution, he said Referring to the Lecompton Constitution, he said ance of the opinion of the country, in spite of the warnings of the great body of the Democracy of the North, and in a spirit of recklessness that must prove fatal to itself. fatal to itself.

He denied that the parties in Kansas were sectional. the Free-State party containing many members from the South, while the Pro-Slavery party, he was ashamed to coffess, numbered many adherents from the North, the great border-ruffian leader himself be-

the North, the great border-ruffian leader nimself being from Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst class of border-ruffians in Mansas were from the Free States. He was sorry that fruth and justice required the admirsion, but it was no new thing, for Slavery had always done its cirty work through Northern men. Of the members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas, four were from Virginia above, while only the or the members of the Free Stale Legislature of Kan-sas, four were from Virginia alone, while only five were from all the New-England States. This and similar facts, he contended, furnished sufficient an-swer to the ascertion concerning Northern Abolition emigration to Kansas. He fortified this position with other illustrations.

The solemn pledges which at one time inspired hope

in the breasts of freemen had been shamelessly vio-lated, by the rekindling of the flames of a flercer strife. Mr. Foot then narrated the events in Kansas, including the movement for the formation of the To-peka Constitution. The men who formed that Con-stitution, he said, were denounced by the President as rebels.

rebels.

Rebels, are they ! It was rebels such as these who established our independence. It is from the efforts of rebels such as there that the nations of the old world are yet to wake from their long polar night of despotism. These men are rebels, the President tells us, while forgers, throwers of spurious ballots, etc., are law and order men.

are law and order men.

Mr. Foot next referred to the Lecompton Constitution, combatting the President's arguments as to its egality, and denying that the Slavery question had ver been submitted.

Even if it had been, Mr. Foot continued, as Slavery Even if it had been, Mr. Foot continued, as Slavery already existed there by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, as is contended by the President, how could the people have voted it out? They could not vote against the Constitution, and all they could do was to refrain from voting, as the most emphatic way to express their condemnation of the swindle. All funding to the removal of the various Governors of Karsas for their attempts to deal fairly with the people, he said they were net dishonored by such a removal; the American people would cherish the memory of their good deeds, and, sooner or later, they would meet a reward for their fidelity to truth and justice. In conclusion, he affirmed that the will of the people was clearly expressed on the 4th of January, and ought not to be disregarded. That vote had the same tion and authority of law. Let Congress beware how they disregard it.

they disregard it.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) said he had no disposition to eat what had been said, yet he found it almost impossible to avoid doing so. He thought that the difficulty might have a peaceful solution. All that was needed was to treat the matter fairly and honestwas needed was to treat the matter fairly and honestly. Senators on the other side admitted the right of the people to be well governed, but had not reached the sublime doctrine that the people have the right to govern themselves. When he looked around the Senate chamber and saw but one Senator (Mr. Crittender), whose term of service ante dated his own, he naturally turned to him for advice and guidance. What were the views of that Senator? He had counseled Senators to do right—to render justice to all sections of the country. Mr. Simmons heartily sections of the country. sel sections of the country. Mr. Simmons heartly concurred in that view, and hoped that the same pirit of forbearance and frate nai feeling which ani-nated our fathers in discussing the Slavery question

night now provail.

He then proceeded to narrate the action on that sub-ect during the last eighty years. He was not an Ab-litionist, and never had been; he took precisely the same ground as the framers of the Constitution. tine art of Government is the art of being honest. He deprecated continued threats of disunion; he was tired of hearing them. Mr. S. discussed the power of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution, denying that they could do so before 1864, excepting by revolution. He also controverted the decision in the Dred Scott case, that black men are not citizens of the United States, supporting his arguments by cita-tions from the laws of various States. Replying to Mr. Hammond's remarks about the white Sleves of the North, he said he was himself a laborer, and referred to Franklin, Roger Sherman and other distin-guished men, who were laborers.

Mr. BRIGHT (Ind.) followed. Referring to the

policy of admitting new States, he said: Each State in the Union has to bear the burden of its own support and why should not the Territories when they have the ability? He thought that when Territories apply for admission, Congress should grant their petition and then bring them into the Union by all the fair and just appliances known to the Constitution. The adof new States was a relief to the general Gov reasons. The addition of each State added strength and stability to the Luion, riveting more firmly the bonds that make us one people, and giving us increased respect abroad. Our general pointy, therefore being in favor of the admission of Kansas, what vaiid objection, he asked, can be urged against it. He then examined the various objections advanced, replying to each, and concluding with expressing his own opinion that the speedlest way to settle the difficult of the control of t phying to each, and concluding with expressing his an opinion that the speedlest way to settle the diffi-sity would be the admission of Kansas under the ecompton Constitution, which, if not liked by the copie, can be changed at any time; agitation would The Senate then took a recess till seven o clock.

The Senate reasembled at 7 o'clock p.m. Five

Senators present.

Mr. TOOMBS made some facetious remaks touching

Mr. TOCALS made some facetious remaks touching the vacant seats.

Mr. Bi-OWN (Miss.) complained that in his former speech Mr. Wilson had done bim injustice by attributing to him disunion sentiments. He pointed out the mistake, adding that he loved the Union, but the rights of the States more, and that there might be contrigencies when he would advocate dissolution.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) explained.

Mr. BICONTELS (Cal.) become the Seats would

Mr. BRODERICK (Cal.) hoped the Senate would adjourn. There were several who desired to speak— Serators Dixon, Wilson, Bavard, Douglas, Stuart, Green—and he (Mr. Broderick) himself might have something to say; but he did not wish to stay listening to speeches when less than a dozen Senators were present. He hoped the Senate would now adjourn until Monday. He (Brederick) had made to bargain that a vote should be taken on Monday.

The motion was not carried.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said some lawyers had achieved a reputation on account of their success in

defeeding criminals, but he did not believe sayboty would gam enviable notoriety by defeading the usefactions Kanasa swirdle. He then proceeded to rely to Mr. Hammond's seech. He new nothing non in that speech. The same doctrines had been sunnitudely John C. Calbour, General McDuffie and otter Scuth Carolina Statesmen. South Carolina, he said has always led the Democrat. Party, and he hald the Administration responsible for those doctrines in the broadest sense. That State has always taken the law in the efforts to extend and perpetuate Savery. A to Mr. Hammond a comparison of the relative strength of the North and South, he (Wilson) proposed to the by facts and figures how freedom has worked in section of the Union and how Slavery is another. The proposition.

proposition.

Mr. Wilson carried out with minuteness, showing a great preponderance in elements of wealth in favor of the North. He also commented on the conditing of the North. He also commented on the conditing of the poor white men of the South, contrasting it was that of the laborers of the North. He (Wilson) has been an employer and an employer. Whatever he possessed had been obtained by the labor of his had and brains. He had had hundreds of men to well for him, many of whom were equals in intellect as morals to himself or other Senators. The machanic of Massachusetts live in better houses and read men books than the slaveholders of the South. Yet Mr. Hammond calls them Slaves. That Senator also says that our Slaves vote. That is true. That same class of men govern every Free State, and will yet govern South Carolina.

South Carolina.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) obtained the flow, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee of the Water

The House went into Committee of the Wells of the Deficiency bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.) argued against the Lacompton Constitution, and against the new-singled doctrine of the Democracy that the Constitution canners Slavery into the Territories, and that Congress has not the right to prohibit its extension taither.

Mr. F. here cited numerous instances to show that Congress has legislated to prevent the extension of Slavery, and centended that Slavery can only suit by positive municipal law. He opposed in general terms, the admission under the Locompton Constitution and with his friends would continue to opp as it, though the dissolution of a hundred Unions was threatened. He, however, had no fears of a dissolution of the Union. The cry had been uttered a headred times, but the Union was still safe. Mr. Paraworth concluded by saying, that so help him God anotter slave State should never enter the Union by his vote.

worth concluded by saying, take so heap him tool, another slave State should never enter the Using by his vote.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn) said no sufficient reason had been shown against the admission of Kamsas under the Lecompton Constitution. He had been told by reliable authority that Kansas contained one hundred thousand people. Her Constitution is republican. Why is her admission opposed? Mainly because the Constitution recognizes Slavery. Discussion, be contended, would not hasten the settlement of this quastion. The true issue had been defined by Mr. Farnworth as "no more Slave States," and the South might as well meet that issue at once like mea of nerve. Let the final vote be taken, and Kansas be rejected, and the intelligence will go over the wires to every corner of the North, and the answering echowill be, "We have triumphed!" "We have crushed the Slave Power, and have it under our feet." He alluded to several features in the bill, which he said were in accordance with the doctrines of the American party, and met his cordial approbation. Referring to the recent removal of Commissioner Loring is Massachusetts, he attributed it to Abolition hate, that would surely provoke retalisation from the South.

Mr. WALDRON (Mich.) said an instrument like the

Massachusetts, he attributed it to Abolition hate, that would surely provoke retalistion from the South.

Mr. WALDRON (Mich.) said an instrument like the Lecompton Constitution ought to be accompanied by just such a message as that of the President incosing it to Congress. The latter shown a reckless disregat of modesty, a perversion of facts, and an absence of truth. It was not enough that the citizens of Kansas should suffer wrong, but to this must be added opposition, accuration and insuit. There is (he said) a symmetry of design, an exactness of execution, in the

should suffer wrong, but to this must be accessed brium, accusation and insuit. There is (he said) a symmetry of design, an exactness of execution, in the whole movement—Buchanan and Calhoun strike hash in admiration of each other. Mr. Waldron then examined at length the proceedings attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, characterizing them as villainous frauds. The Constitution itself, he contended, is anti-Republican, as it recognizes Slaver, Michigan was firmly resolved to admit no more Slave States; and as to threats of dissolution, she would put them by as the id'to wind.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) replied to a passing allasion made by Mr. Maynard to him. He said he had on a former occasion appealed to all Governments and Natious to stand up in favor of humanity. No matter how degraded, no matter of what color, he acknowledged every man as his brother. Alluding to the Treaty of Ghent, negotiated by Mr. Clay and other patricts, he said provision was made therein for the abolition of the slave trade. This Government lawever, has violated the compact. He would ask whether the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard) ever, has violated the compact. He would sat whether the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynad)

would stand by it?

Mr. MAYNARD said he could not believe the patriots, while negotiating with Great Britain, could invoke its aid in putting down Slave y in this county. He believed it to be a calumny on their memory. They never could have done it.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that this pledge of Mr. Clay and his associates was on behalf of the United States, and not England.

Mr. MAYNARD asked if Slavery was intended why was it not stated in the treaty?

mr. GIDDINGS answered, because our Government has zo power to suppress Slavery in Tennesse or any other State, but has power to suppress the slave trade.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.) and the Emigrant Air

societies sent men to Kansa; to defy the power of the General Government and Territorial Legislatus, compelling the Government to send the army there act of the people of Karsas, under which, it being me publican in form, they had a right to be admitted. He would ask the Republican side whether they would vote for the admission of Karsas if a hundred thousand need admission of Karsas.

sand people desired admission with Slavery?
Mr. GIDDINGS replied that he would never consent that Ohio shall associate with another Slave State.

Mr. BARKSDALE wanted to know whether Mr. Giddings spoke for the whole Republican party!
Mr. GIDDINGS answered that he spoke for the independent, reflecting portion of mankind generally.
Mr. BARKSDALE—The Black Republican portion you mean. He then asked Mr. Biggham of Ohio whether he would vote for the admission of a Slave

Mr. BINGHAM—Certainly not; by no means.
Mr. BARKSDALE—The opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, then, is based on the ground that it

Mr. STANTON (Ohio), thought he might safely as that the Republicans would never vote for a Slave State north of the line of 36° 30°. Mr. BARKSDALE—Will they vote for Slave States

Mr. BARKSDALE—Will they vote for Slave States south of that line?

Mr. STANTON believed some would.

Mr. BARKSDALE said if no more Slave States are to be admitted then the South ought to know a She has been constantly yielding in point of territory, and has suffered from Northern aggressions.

Mr. COLFAX (Ind.), in response to Mr. Barksdale, said he would not vote for the admission of Kanssa if her whole people came here with a Slave Constitution. He had made that declaration when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. But he placed his objections on even graver ground. He then gave a history of the New Jersey case, in which Dromgoole, Pioken, Vanderpoel, Weller, and the Democratic party of that day, insisted on going behind the broad seal of a State.

day, insisted on going behind the broad seal of a State to ascertain the actual will of the people, and contacted their dounciations of all attempts to ignore he voice of the people, and of the arguments of form and technicality with the Lecompton arguments of the same party now. He reviewed the various Kansas elections, contrading that not a samele one in the some party now. He reviewed the various Kansa-clections, centending that not a single one in the screes which inaugurated or completed the Lecomp-ton Constitution was intended by the usurpers who beres way there to be fair and untranmelled, and reads roffer made by the Free State leaders in April, 1857, o participate in the election of delegates, if the regis-ity was made full by one man of each party conjoinity completing it, and the Election Judges to be equally civided, which offer was refused. He insisted that so instance but Lecompton existed in our bistory when he clause of a new Constitution was submitted to the popular vote and the whole instrument was not also popular vote and the whole instrument was not as submitted for ratification or rejection at the same time and contended that is exact accordance with the Predent's doctrine that the people can make or usmate constitutions at pleasure, the Kansa- people had emphatically numade this before it was even submitted to Congress. He contrasted the argument of Seasor Green's report, that the Legislature calling the Convention Green's report, that the Legislature calling the Convettion had no right to require submission of the Consistion to the popular vote with Mr. Stevens's speet, when claimed they had, but had waived it. Harevised the Lecompton Constitution, and beside the objection previously urged, contended that it was contradictor in declaring property higher than any constitutions satisfies, and yet giving comporations power to take private preperty against the owners will; that it was necessited in prohibiting the Legislature from pairing bank laws unless ratified by popular vote, yet return to submit their own still more important were educing to submit their own still more important work o a similar test, that it was unconstitutional in suspet dirg the habeas corpus in cases of insurrection, and differ to rehalf on corpus addition to rebellions and invasions, the only exception of the Federal Constitutions, and provided for astronomy taxes on persons following cocupati be denounced as unrepublican, and intended as a distinguished against free labor. He reed the Utah as Kansas land to show that Utah has pracing the same